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## RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,  
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour  
On every land."

### THE SUN FLOWER.

Is a plant well known for its beauty, and valued as a curiosity; but its real value is known to very few. Some years ago I read an article in the Southern Agriculturist, published in Charleston, which recommended this plant as proper food for poultry, pigs, sheep, pheasants, &c. Since a brief time I have seen further mention of it in some of the northern prints, recommending it as food for cattle—for cigars, oil, fuel, &c.; this aroused my curiosity, and I determined to make an experiment of it. Accordingly I planted about two acres last year. The land selected was clay, (being informed that it required a stiff soil,) the season as we all remember, was very dry—the field consequently was very short. I gathered however seed enough to feed my poultry. They very soon became fond of the food, and became uncommonly fat and fine. On the 14th of last March, I planted a small field in sandy land, not fresh nor fertile, and the product has exceeded my calculation. I think at least three times as much has been raised as might have been raised on the same land, of Indian corn. I have been feeding my poultry on the seed for a month, and I find they are becoming fat, and their eggs are more abundant than usual at this season of the year. My horses, cattle, goats and hogs feed readily on the seed and leaves. I have not yet attempted to make oil from the seed, though I intend to do so—nor have I used the stalks for fuel, having plenty of wood.

I refer your readers to the Domestic Encyclopedia, vol. 3, p. 76, where this plant is highly spoken of. I will take the responsibility of calling it grain. I feel confident, that if this grain was as extensively known as the Indian corn and pea of our country, it would be extensively cultivated. I consider it in fact, more valuable than either corn or peas. It comes to maturity quicker—more can be produced to the acre on poor land, and one ploughing (after it is planted), and one hoeing will be sufficient. I invite my friends and neighbors to make a trial of it next year. Should any determine to do so, I will furnish a few seeds for the purpose of a beginning.

Sandy land, tolerably fertile, is the best for the Sun Flower—the stalks should stand one in a hill, about four feet apart;—the branches will fill up the entire space, bearing from ten to sixty heads or flowers upon each stalk many of which will measure eight or nine inches across. The seed will open early in August, before which time the leaves may be cut without injury to the seed and feed away. As the seed will shatter when ripe, a pair of scissors or sharp knife should be used in gathering. Some of the seed will unavoidably fall, but these will be taken up by poultry, and hogs,—hence the expediency of planting near the dwelling or farm yard. I am unwilling to say more, lest I should say too much. Enough has been said to call the attention of the planters to the subject.

In your third number, page 231, you mention the Sun Flower seed as a cure for founder in horses. I have tried it, and find it effectual. I had a horse badly foundered, and at the end of four or five days after (for I did not recollect the prescription sooner,) I had him fed several times on the seed; he soon became well, and is now rapidly becoming in good order.

### Gleanings of Husbandry.

#### REASONS FOR MAKING SILK.

The Adams County (Pa.) Silk Society, offer the following reasons why they should cultivate silk:

1. Because it has been proven by the experience of many that the soil and climate of this country are well adapted, and that the crop is as certain as any other.

2. Because it can be produced by the ordinary members of a family to the value of several hundred dollars. Mr. Herr, a plain German farmer, of Lancaster County, with the aid of

a little girl, and, for two weeks, the additional aid of one of his farm hands, made this season about \$260 worth of silk, exclusive of state bounty.

3. Because one pound of silk will sell for as much as a barrel of flour, and can be more easily produced.

4. Because it requires one fourth of an acre to produce a barrel of flour, whilst the same amount of land will produce twelve pounds of silk, as proven by the Rev. D. W. McLean, of New Jersey, and many others.

5. Because one pound of silk, worth \$66, can be taken to market at as little expense as a pound of flour, worth four cents.

6. Because the labour of producing silk is performed in six weeks, whilst any other article of produce requires six months.

7. Because it will add much to the wealth of the country, without any material addition cost, since most of the labor can be performed by children and infirm persons.

8. Because it is encouraged in this country by State bounties, whilst in European and Asiatic silk growing countries, a tax of \$3 per pound has been paid by the producers.

9. Because the Chinese mulberry, *Morus multicaulis*, can be propagated more speedily, and at less cost, than any other tree that is raised in the country, the leaves of which may be used for worm feeding in two months after the bud is planted.

10. Because our importations of foreign silk already amount to \$20,000,000 annually, thus aiding in the support of foreign Governments, whilst our country is suffering in consequence of those heavy importations.

11. Because there are hundreds of silk factories in operation in our country, at which they are anxious to purchase all the raw silk that can be made, being at present forced to import raw silk to keep them employed.

### Speech of Mr. Rayner, ON THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

(Continued.)

The gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Thompson) asked how it was that the North was now willing to impose a tax on luxuries; for, said he, this has always been a favorite measure with the South, and it never before has been able to obtain it. Charity compels me to believe, it is from a principle of patriotism, that our Northern brethren are now willing to yield this, but whether it be from a sense of justice, or from some other motive, it matters not to us. So we obtain what we desire, it is a matter of indifference what may be the motive of concession. What would be thought of the prudence of any man in private life, who would refuse to receive, by the voluntary concession of an enemy, that which he had been striving to obtain, and without success, for years? But with all the gentleman's horrors at the prospect of a disturbance of the tariff question, he seems perfectly willing to go into it, provided he can be allowed to adjust it upon his own terms. He distinctly stated, that when the proper time arrived, he was willing to go into a revision of the whole system. Ay, sir, and when will the proper time arrive? It certainly must have arrived, when it is necessary to do something, in order to replenish the Treasury. I fear if this matter is postponed, we shall not have the pleasure of the gentleman's assistance. Unless the people of Mississippi change their minds as easily as certain Southern gentlemen have changed their grounds upon this very subject, the honorable gentleman is not likely to be troubled with the burdens of legislation here for some time to come. The gentleman went on to tell of the great injury that would result to the cotton growing interest of his state, by an imposition of 20 per cent. on French silks and wines. And yet he seems willing to sacrifice this great interest of his constituents, provided he can be allowed to settle the matter in his own way. He says, take off the duties altogether from necessities, and impose them on luxuries. That for every cent taken off from sugar he will vote to put two on wines; for every cent off from salt, he will impose two on silk, &c. Then, in order to raise revenue sufficient for the Government, you must go higher than 20 per cent; and in proportion, according to the gentleman's reasoning, you sacrifice the interests of Mississippi.

It is very evident, from the indications here, as well as from the movements out of doors, that there are two classes of opponents to this measure, operated upon by different views. The first class consists of those who have been trying to mix up the tariff question with the conflicts of party; who have declared, in anticipation, that the policy of the coming administration would be a resort to a high tariff, and who no doubt hope to effect a counter-revolution in the South, by getting up an excitement on this subject. They are

astounded that the Northern whigs should ask for nothing more than an equalization of duties, and now discover that one of their hobbies is about to tumble down beneath them. They no doubt hope that, by a little postponement, the ultra tariff men of the North may be emboldened to ask for higher protective duties, and that thus the ends of party may be answered. To gentlemen actuated by this motive I would say, the day of humbug has passed. Reason and truth have regained their dominion. The same spirit of conciliation that carried us so successfully through the late contest, will still continue to guide and direct our course.

The other class of opponents to this proposition, consists of the ultra enemies of the tariff system, who are uncompromisingly opposed to it in every shape and form; and who are conscientiously opposed to it on principle. They look forward to the time when the duties on the protected articles are to come off entirely, and the whole revenues of the Government are to be collected on the unprotected articles. And they no doubt suppose that an imposition of duty on luxuries now, will be presenting an obstacle to the consummation of their favorite designs hereafter. If I understood the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) he expressed the opinion that the whole of the duties for the support of Government should be collected from articles of luxury, and that articles of necessity should come in free. Sir, this is entirely a Utopian scheme. It is consistent with neither possibility nor justice. I would appeal to Southern gentlemen, who are actuated by this object, and ask them if it is reasonable to suppose that we, who have for years been unable, by remonstrance and even resistance, to obtain a modification of this question to suit us—that we, I say, shall be able to dictate terms to the North? We are the weaker portion; so far as the mere exercise of power is concerned, we are at the mercy of the balance of the Union. As a Southern man, I approve of the proposition, because I conceive it to be our interest to do so. It not only gives us all we ought to ask—it not only puts both sections on an equality—but it gives us as much as we may ever expect by possibility to obtain. I go for the duties on luxuries, as an opponent of the protective system.

It is true the duties on the protected articles, although no higher than on the unprotected, will benefit our Northern brethren engaged in manufactures, more than it will the South. We pursue agriculture, because it is more congenial to our tastes, and conducive to our interests; whilst the people of the North, for the same reasons, pursue manufacturing. And shall we grudge to them the small benefit they derive from the duties on those foreign articles, that come in competition with theirs, when we are not injured by it? It is imitating the dog in the manger, to deprive them of a benefit, without profiting ourselves. Besides, even if we had the power, which we have not, would it be justice to make a discrimination, which would curtail their profits, whilst it would not increase ours? The very ground on which we so much complained of them, in the high tariffs of '24 and '28, was, that they were opposing Southern interests for the benefit of Northern manufactures. And it would be worse, if we had it in our power, to oppress Northern manufactures, without benefiting Southern interests.

The gentlemen from Mississippi and South Carolina, both took the ground that a duty on French silks and wines would disturb our commercial relations with France, and that, as Southern cotton was exchanged for those articles, it would to that extent operate as a drawback on Southern interests. Now, even if this were so, which I am sure it is not, do gentlemen see where this argument would lead them? Sir, it is protection, the very protection which we have so long complained of. The argument of the Northern manufacturers has been this: we have large amounts invested in manufactures; if you equalize the duties, if you reduce them on the protected articles as low as they should be on the unprotected, you bring foreign manufactures in competition with ours, and thus destroy our profits. They have insisted, that whilst the Government was exercising the constitutional power of laying a duty for revenue, it should do so with reference to the protection of their interests. And now we hear the same argument used on this floor by members from the South. What is the tenor of the argument used here? It is this: We have large capital invested in growing cotton; if you equalize the duties, if you raise them on the unprotected articles, as high as they are on the protected, you disturb our commercial relations with those countries, for whose productions our cotton is exchanged, and thus destroy our profits. This is a principle we must not recognize. We are the weaker portion, and if we use the argument now, it may hereafter be turned against us to our injury and destruction.

But, sir, I deny the position, that a duty on silks and wines will disturb our re-

lations with France. I deny that it will operate injuriously to the South. Why should gentlemen harp so much upon France? It is not intended to make a discrimination between France and other countries. Not one half the silks and wines imported into this country come from France, and we propose to subject them all to the same restriction. Gentlemen have reasoned on the ground that the imposition of 20 per cent. upon silks and wines, will either bring about prohibitory duties on American cotton in France, or such high countervailing duties, as will raise the price of cotton so high in that country, that the people will not be able to use cotton fabrics as an article of clothing; and that thus a market for 18 millions of dollars worth of cotton annually would be cut off. This was the argument of the member from South Carolina, (Mr. Rhett.) Is this argument a sound one? I learn that the duty on American cotton in France at the present time, is nearly as high as we propose to raise it here on their silks and wines. Besides, they are compelled to take our cotton; they cannot get it elsewhere; and the employment to labor, which is afforded by the manufacture of cotton fabrics in France, is no immense to be attempted to be destroyed by prohibitory duties. And suppose the French Government should lay an additional duty of 20 per cent. upon American cotton, as gentlemen seem to dread—what of that? It might slightly enhance the price of the article to the French importer and manufacturer; but then, a very great portion of the cotton imported into France is, as I learn, manufactured into laces and other fabrics of the most costly materials; where the cost of the raw material forms but a very small item in the value of the fabrics when ready for market. An additional cost of 20 per cent. upon the price of the raw material, could scarcely be seen in the price of the manufactured article. So that France cannot prohibit our cotton without cutting off one of the main sources of employment for her labor, and throwing loose upon the country thousands of indigent and discontented artisans, ready to pull down her Government and institutions. If she raises the duty on our cotton, in an equal ratio with our import upon her silks and wines, it will only increase the cost to the manufacturer there, which will hardly be felt by the consumer. But the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Thompson) seems to think that a countervailing duty in France of 20 per cent. upon our cotton would have the effect of bringing down the price of the article in the same proportion. He made a calculation of the amount of exportation from Mississippi, and the consequent loss that would befall her. He says, if her twenty millions of dollars of exports are subject to a duty of 20 per cent., the price of them in those countries where they are sent, must, in a similar ratio, come down, and that thus Mississippi would receive 20 per cent. less than she otherwise would. If the gentleman reasons upon the theory of separating Mississippi from the rest of the world, as it will be recollected he did in stating his argument, he must, to be consistent, go still further, and suppose that she trades with some country exclusively, that is also separated from the rest of the world. If Mississippi traded with France alone, and France purchased cotton from no other country than Mississippi, then a duty of 20 per cent. upon the cotton of the latter might, to some extent, bring down its price. But the gentleman is reasoning upon false premises altogether. In arranging our commercial relations, the entire Union must be looked to as a unit, and our legislation should not be with a view to the aid of sectional interests, but with a view of diffusing an average of benefits and of burdens, as near as may be, in every section alike. The gentleman should recollect, that not one fifth of the cotton exported is sent to France. England is the great cotton market of the world; the price in other countries must be regulated by that of Liverpool and London. France must pay as much for it as it is worth in England, or she cannot get it. A tax upon our cotton, will be, to that extent, a tax upon her own citizens. But is it reasonable to suppose that France will impose the countervailing duties upon our cotton, when she already imposes duty of about 17 per cent. upon it, and subjects our tobacco to a Government monopoly, which is equal, as I learn, to a duty of 1400 per cent? My friend from Virginia (Mr. Wise) admitted that, taking an average for the last ten or twelve years, the balance of trade against this country, and in favor of France, had been about 10 per cent. annually. I learn from others who are conversant with such subjects, that it has been at least 20 per cent. This, according to the laws of trade, has to be paid off in specie; and, to that extent, it operates as an annual drain upon the specie basis of our currency. As some compensation for this, we should make this balance of trade against us conducive

to supplying our coffers with revenue. And suppose France should impose prohibitory or high countervailing duties on our cotton—let her do it; we shall see who will be most injured, she or we. Does it become the legislators of a free people to hesitate to do their duty, for fear of the spiteful resentment of other countries? I feel indignant when I hear the argument used here, that we must not supply our coffers with revenue in the only practicable mode to which we can resort, for fear that other countries may take umbrage, and attempt retaliation. National pride and national honor revolt at the idea of hesitating here, to see how the exercise of legislative duty will be received by other countries. Has France any right to expect her productions to enter our ports free, whilst ours are subjected to heavy exactions in her ports? But it is idle to talk about prohibitory or high retaliatory duties on Southern staples. Nations, in regulating their commercial intercourse, are governed by their interests. Why did not England prohibit our cotton during the operation of the high tariff of '28? Because the spindles and the looms of Birmingham and Leeds would have stopped still in a moment. Because hundreds of thousands of poor laborers are dependent on its manufacture for a support. If England were to prohibit our cotton, she would then have *clartism* with a vengeance. An army of infuriated paupers would soon be on their march to London. The same influences operate in France, to the extent to which she consumes our cotton.

But the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Rhett) seems to think that a duty of 20 per cent. upon French silks and wines will operate as a prohibition of the importation of those articles into this country. An after assuming this position, he went on to show the disastrous consequences to the cotton-growing region, resulting from it. Well, this is a very convenient way of proving a proposition. Let this system of logic once be adopted, and it will dispense with all mental labor for the future. It puts all men upon a level in argument. The member has made a discovery much greater than that of Archimedes. The latter said, give him a fulcrum for his lever and he would lift the globe. The member from South Carolina has already found a fulcrum for his lever, by which he turns over the whole world of argument in a moment. And that is, to give him his premises, and he will prove any proposition, confute any theory. A duty of 20 per cent. Why does not a duty of 40 per cent. prevent the importation of broadcloths? And the case is much stronger than this, in favor of the non-prohibition of American cotton in France; for whilst we manufacture broadcloths in this country, and could obtain them at home, (although of not so good a quality, and that is the cause of their importation,) yet in France they raise no cotton, and cannot get it elsewhere than from us. Why does not the enormous duty exacted upon our tobacco in France, Germany, and Holland, prevent its importation there? Because the wealthy will enjoy the luxuries of life, and the greater difficulty of procuring them, the greater luxuries they become. My friend from South Carolina (Gen. Thompson) proved conclusively, that a moderate increase of price on luxuries never lessens their consumption. Would any man who wears broadcloth, cease to do so if it were to cost 20 per cent. more than at present? Would any lady who wears silk, cease to do so if it were to advance 20 per cent. in value? Would any one who now indulges himself with costly wines, drink less if they were to cost 20 per cent. more. It appears to me that no one who is at all acquainted with the human character, and the habits and customs of our people, can for a moment believe that a duty of 20 per cent. on luxuries will lessen their consumption. And if perchance it should do it, to the extent of 20 per cent. even, it will then serve to restore the balance of trade between this country and France, and thus prevent the annual exportation of our specie to supply that balance. So it must be of some advantage in either point of view.

The gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) who addressed us so ably and eloquently on this question, argued at great length to prove that the compromise act of '32 was a settlement of the question, having all the binding obligation of a solemn compact; obligatory in respect to faith and honor, not only until, but after, July '42. And yet, a few moments afterwards, he admitted that it might be revised, when it was necessary to raise revenue for an economical administration of the government. This is my view exactly. We both agree that there is a deficit of revenue of at least ten millions; and yet he refuses to apply his principles to the emergency, when it has arisen. He remarked that the admitting the unprotected articles free of duty, was one of the advantages secured to the protective system in the compromise act. I know that; and if he is so much opposed to the protective policy, why does he not now attempt to deprive its friends of this advantage, by equalizing the duties, and

\* The duty on American cotton in France is 20 francs per 100 Kilogrammes—which is 83 75 per 200 lbs. At an average of 19 cents per pound, this would be a duty of about 17 per cent.

this prevent the imposition of higher duties on the protected articles. He admitted we were the weaker party, and wanted us to stand on the defensive. Would it not be better for us to anticipate the enemy, and not let him have his power to injure us? The gentleman from Virginia admitted that this compromise act can be revised without a breach of faith, whenever there is a necessity to raise revenue for an economical administration of the government. The gentleman also admitted that there was now a deficit of ten millions. Then I call upon him, as a Southern man, as an anti-protective man, to unite with me in preventing the impositions of further duties on the protected articles, and let us equalize the duties by imposing them on luxuries. But the gentleman insisted that, by moving in this business now, we afford a pretext to the tariff men to raise the duties to 20 per cent. on that class of protected articles now paying less than that rate. Sir, when that is necessary for revenue, I for one am willing to do it. I am for equalization of duties. That is the platform on which the South should stand. We are the weaker party; and if we insist on discrimination now, we are preparing a "chaffin" which we may hereafter have "commended to our own lips."

The gentleman from Virginia labored to prove that the present was only a temporary and not a permanent deficiency; and that as soon as confidence is restored, and trade revives, the revenue under the compromise act will be sufficient to meet the expenditures of the government. I differ with him entirely. I have attempted to show that there is a debt of more than twenty millions, that will fall upon the next four years, and this must be paid in addition to the current expenditures. But I believe that, if we were entirely out of debt, in the present ruinous and defenceless condition of the country, the revenue would not be sufficient to meet the necessary expenditures. Sir, the public money has been squandered, wastefully squandered, upon favorite parties, and by faithless agents. We must not only provide for the present, but for the neglect and misrule of the past, and the exigencies of the future. Why, what is our present condition? Our army brought into disrepute—our navy going to wreck—our fortifications deserted—without barracks, without foundries, without harbors, without every thing, in fact, which is calculated to prove our pride in peace, and our defence in war.

I shall not shrink from a discharge of duty for fear of the demagogue cry that I am in favor of a splendid and expensive government. Those who know me, know that I am no friend to consolidation, or to an unnecessary strengthening of the powers of the general government. I believe a great crisis is approaching in the history of the world, and that it behooves the United States of America to put herself in a situation to protect our flag and our commerce abroad, and our free institutions at home. Although I am opposed to standing armies in time of peace, in the spirit and for the purpose for which they are kept up in the monarchies of Europe, yet I do believe that our army should be put in such a state of discipline as to form a nucleus, around which the military feeling of the nation may rally, whenever our yeomanry shall have to leave their firesides and their homes, in order to defend them from a foreign foe. The civilized world is on the eve of a great convulsion. Through out the states of Europe, liberal principles, ready to burst forth into action, are suppressed by the sword and bayonet; national differences are widening every day; the wisdom and forbearance of statesmen can scarcely repress the fervor of excitement; and after a peace of twenty-five years, three millions of armed men stand ready to shed each other's blood. When the collision does take place, it will be to the political world what the shock of the earthquake is to the natural, and thrones and dominions, principalities and powers, will be shaken to their base. Can we, intimately connected as we are getting to be in our commercial relations, with the great powers of Europe—can we expect to steer clear of difficulty? And if we maintain an armed neutrality, as we ought, and no doubt should attempt to do, ought we not to prepare ourselves for such a position?

Gentlemen may say this is all conjecture. If so, let us look at something a little more tangible. Every one must admit that our present relations with England sugar any thing else than peace and harmony. The bayonet of the Briton is gleaming on our northeastern border, and a portion of the American soil is now trodden, forcibly trodden, by foreign feet. Sir, this is no northern question—no sectional question—but a great national question, involving national honor, and national rights. And if force does become necessary to vindicate the national character, of the south, as well as the north, will not only pour out our resources, but we will pour out our blood. England has also taken possession of the mouth of the Columbia river, the great outlet through which the commerce of posterity will go freighted to the bosom of the Pacific, and in a territory which we claim



as indisputably ours. We cannot much longer submit to these aggressions; and when we do act, we should be in a position to sustain ourselves with honor. Let it not be said, I am endeavoring to get up a war-excitement against England. I shall be the last one to insist upon war, whilst the country is in its present defenceless condition. Mr. Chairman, with all my admiration for the greatness and glory of England, yet I look with fearful apprehension upon the dangers of a collision with that gigantic power. With an ambition more grasping than that of Rome in her palmy days, she is extending her Briarean arms into every region of this mighty globe. Her flag is floating in every breeze, her ships are covering every sea. Universal dominion seems to be her object and her aim. Suppose we should be precipitated into a war with England—what would be our condition? Our army reduced to a handful, and they in the swamps of Florida, held at bay by the savage. Our navy consisting of a few frigates, and still fewer ships, and they unfit for service. Our fortifications unmanned and decaying for want of repairs. Without barracks, without ordnance, without munitions of war; and, what is still worse than all these, with an empty treasury and no means of supplying it. With twenty thousand veterans on our northern border, England would invade our territory, and lay our frontiers in ruins. With a fleet of steam ships, she would ravage our coasts, and lay our cities in ashes. By throwing a few regiments of her manumitted West India slave troops upon our southern coast, she would excite a domestic insurrection there. Her machinations would soon reach the sixty thousand Indian warriors that are congregated on our Western border, whose yell would resound from the Mississippi to the Alleghenies. This Indian population is already restless and discontented. With a lingering eye they look back upon the deserted graves of their fathers; and with feelings exasperated and almost goaded into madness, by the indication of their accumulated wrongs, they are prepared for a sudden outbreak, whenever there is the least prospect of success. Thus hemmed in on all sides—on the north, on the west, on the eastern and southern coasts—what would be our situation? Gentlemen may say these dangers are all imaginary, and that we should triumph over all these difficulties. I know it, sir; I know it. American patriotism and American prowess would save us in the end, and expel the invader from our soil. But how much suffering would it cost us—how much blood would it shed? How many a widowed heart would it wring with anguish—how many an orphan would it leave parentless in the world? In the mean time, what would become of our commerce, which is extending itself into every part of the world? Exposed to the power and rapacity of our enemies, our little navy would be shattered to pieces, and our commerce driven from the ocean.

I said I was opposed to large standing armies in time of peace. Not so with a navy. There are associations connected with our gallant navy, which should endear it to the heart of every American patriot. Its heroic exploits during the last war, taught England what she had to fear from American valor, even on her own favorite element. And owing to the relative position of our country to the European Powers, if we ever have a protracted war with any of them, it must be a maritime war mainly. What protection could our small navy afford to our commerce, against the numbers and the strength of theirs? Look to England, France, Russia, even Turkey and Egypt; they are increasing their naval power daily. The Mediterranean is literally shrouded over with the fleets of the European Powers. The East and West Indian Archipelagoes are covered with English ships, and the commercial system of China and the East, in danger of being entirely revolutionized, or put on a new footing. France is sending her hostile naval armaments almost to our own doors. One day we see her battering down the castle of St. Juan de Ulloa in Mexico, and the next blockading the port of Buenos Ayres. And all this, too, whilst, according to the official organs, as quoted by my friend from Kentucky, (Mr. Davis,) there is not a port beyond our own shores, where American commerce can float in safety. England and France and Russia are building steam-ships daily; not one or two, by stated appropriations as we are, but a whole fleet of them.

Mr. Craggell. Yes, building them in this country.

Mr. R. Yes, sir, building them in our own country—here in our own ship yards, to be sent back perhaps at some future time, for the purpose of battering down our cities and destroying our commerce.

With these facts before me, I deem it the part of prudence to prepare for danger before it arrives. Let us organize our army, increase it sufficiently to man our fortifications, and provide military posts for our frontier defence. Let us erect barracks for our soldiers, and establish foundries for the manufacture of munitions of war. Above all, let us increase our navy, for the protection of our commerce, and send the American flag to float in triumph in every part of the world. Let us build steam-ships for the protection of our harbors and depots, and for the defence of our coasts. More especially ought we to do this, since it is beginning to be admitted, that the application of steam to vessels of war is likely to change the whole system of naval warfare; and that vessels of this description are, above all others, calculated for coast defence. In order to do this, we must

have money—the only practicable way of obtaining money, is from a duty on imports; and in laying this duty reference should be had to the great leading interests of the country; the benefits should be diffused and the burdens equalized. This can be done only by an equalization of duties; and that is what is contemplated by the proposition of friend my from New York.

And, Mr. Chairman, in organizing our revenue system, I take the distinct ground now, that I am in favor of raising sufficient revenue from customs, for the support of the Government, exclusive of that arising from the sales of the public lands. That I am in favor of distributing among the states, I shall not go into a discussion of this question now; when the subject fairly comes up, I will give my views upon it. Suffice it to say, that whilst I am for providing for our national defence, I am also in favor of providing for the moral and intellectual improvement of our people, and extending to them the means of prosperity and comfort, as far as is consistent with the limits of the constitution. As to the lands ceded, you are bound by the deeds of cession to dispose of them "for the common use and benefit of all the States;" and as to those acquired by purchase, you may, in your discretion, "dispose" of them as you may think most conducive to the public good. Let us, then, dispose of them by distributing them among the States, to be applied by them, either to education, internal improvement, the payments of their debts, or to any other purpose they may prefer. Thus, whilst providing for our national defence, we shall be extending the blessings and conveniences of domestic prosperity and happiness.

I was surprised at the zeal with which my friend from Virginia (Mr. Wise) opposed this proposition of a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. I had always supposed that this was a cardinal principle of the Whig creed, and whilst I do not presume to arraign that gentleman for his opinion, yet I do not recognize in him the right to arraign me for mine. When he says no State-right man can go for this system, I put in "a plea to the jurisdiction." Upon the question of States rights, humble as my course has been, I am ready to compare it with his, without any fear of suffering by the comparison. He attempted to cast ridicule upon the proposition of distribution, by calling it a proposition to "distribute a deficiency." Why, no one ever thought of distributing a revenue from this source before it had secured—for such a thing would be an absurdity—although they might wish to make provision for its distribution after collection. But there is not so great an absurdity in "distributing a deficiency," after all, if he will have it so. It can only be done, by distributing the burdens necessary to supply a deficiency; and as we can do that only by a duty on imports, we propose to distribute the burdens, by an equalization of duties, which will operate equally on all sections of the Union.

The gentleman from Virginia, in the course of his remarks, did me the honor to refer to me as a nullifier, who stood ready to oppose the march of an invading army to South Carolina, in the dark period of '32. He appealed to my State rights principles, and warned me against what he is pleased to call a revival of the tariff, lest the same stirring scenes may again return. Yes, sir, I was a nullifier then; and no matter what may have been the motives of those who were most prominent in that contest, for myself, I must say, I was actuated by the youthful impulse of patriotic feeling. And when he referred to that dark period, when the cloud of civil commotion was seen in the distant horizon, he touched a chord in my bosom, which vibrated throughout my frame. It revived some of the most stirring associations, which have not been destroyed by the lapse of years. And I know not whether I was most excited, at the thrilling picture which he drew of our determination to maintain our rights at the hazard of our blood; or mortified when, a moment after, I reflected upon the present time-serving policy of those men on whom all the enthusiastic admiration of my youthful heart was once lavished. Yes, I was then in favor of state interposition—not from any factious opposition to the execution of the laws—not from any wish to dismember this glorious and happy Union—not that I cared for the fine-spun theories and sophistical arguments with which this question was mystified and enveloped; but because South Carolina was struggling against the same system, which I believed to be founded in unconstitutional oppression. The most aggravating circumstance of that event, was not the attempt of the general government to execute its laws; but the cold and heartless scorn which prevailed in a certain section—the careless indifference with which it was threatened to force freedom into submission at the point of the bayonet; and that, too, when a tyrant, raving and thirsting for blood, urged on by the demon of revenge that was gnawing at his heart, with an insatiable appetite, as that of the vulture that preyed upon the liver of the fabled Prometheus; when this tyrant, I say, was profanely swearing "by the Eternal" that he would hang on a gallows as high as Haman's, men whom I then believed to be actuated by the purest impulses of patriotism. Gentlemen may say this was a youthful indiscretion; still it was the honest conviction of my heart. And I yet believe that there must be a conservative principle in the states of this Union, to arrest the progress of federal usurpation, when the dangers of resistance become preferable to further submission. In other words, I believe that

the action of a state, in her highest sovereign capacity, establishes a relation between such state and the General Government, as forbids the idea of force by the latter, until conciliation and compromise have been tried in vain. And that when collision does take place, that such action on the part of a state prevents the relation between that state and the General Government, of rebel on the one hand, and sovereign on the other. It might be a cause of war; but the idea of the General Government punishing as rebels, men shielded by state authority, is consolidation. It is making State rights—about which we hear so much—nothing more than those revolutionary rights which are possessed by serfs of Russia or the slaves of Moscat. This, sir, in a few words, is my idea of state interposition. Call it nullification, revolution, or what you will, still I believe it to be the great balance-wheel of our system—the great conservative principle that is to preserve the federative feature of our government, and to save it from consolidation.

Sir, I do not wish to be misunderstood on this subject. I do not insist that nullification is a remedy under the constitution, necessarily peaceful in its operation. I have no idea that a collision between a State and the General Government, was ever contemplated by the framers of the constitution, or provided for in that instrument. But I insist, that when such collision does take place, owing to the peculiar character of our institutions, and to the fact that the constitution is a compact between sovereign states, it establishes the relation between the contending parties of belligerent sovereigns, who are to be governed and restricted by the laws of nations. Neither do I believe that the general government is rendered powerless for action, whenever a state declares that an act of Congress shall be inoperative within its limits. Whenever that contingency happens, it becomes a matter of consideration with the general government, whether it will yield its construction of the law to that of the state—whether it will pause temporarily, for the sake of conciliation, as I believe it should—or whether it will immediately enforce its own construction by physical force. I can hardly conceive a case of state resistance to national laws, where physical force would not necessarily follow; and, my word for it, no state will ever nullify a law of Congress, until it has prepared itself to fight. But here is the great value and advantage of state interposition: when force is used by the general government, and open war follows, as it necessarily must, the citizens of a state, acting under state authority, when taken with arms in their hands, cannot be hung as traitors against the nation, but must, from the nature and genius of our institutions, be treated as prisoners of war. It never can be, that men, acting in obedience to state authority, are to be placed on the same footing with a lawless band of individuals assembled together for the purpose of arresting the execution of the laws, without having any political organization or legal sanction whatever.

I am aware there is still a lingering prejudice, in a certain quarter against all who have ever favored this principle of State interposition. I can assure my Whig friends here, that it is in a great measure, to the energy, the daring, and patriotic enthusiasm of the advocates of state rights, that our victory in the southern states is to be attributed in the late contest. The error of our northern friends consists in this: they identify state rights with South Carolina, and the course and conduct of South Carolina politicians. There never was a greater mistake: No one can feel more indignant than we do, at witnessing the despotic and high toned federal measures to which a profession of state rights is made subservient in that quarter. It would be as unjust to condemn the Christian religion for all the cruelties and persecutions committed in its name, during the dark ages, as to condemn state rights for all the political heresies and federal oppressions that are now practised in their name.

But I am told by gentlemen on the other side, that the principles I advocate are in opposition to state rights. It has become very fashionable with that party of late, to talk of state rights. Men who have been the uniform supporters of the most federal administration that ever existed in this country, now, when they are driven from power, begin to prate about state rights and the constitution. The gentleman from Mississippi, (Mr. Thompson,) from Alabama, (Mr. Hubbard,) and from New York, (Mr. Vanderpoel,) delivered to us homilies upon economy, and the duty of keeping within the limits of the constitution. Why, what do these gentlemen know about state rights and constitutional restrictions? Have they not been consistent supporters of an administration that is steeped, doubly steeped, in the darkest dye of federalism? Have they forgotten their course on the New Jersey question? Have they forgotten the course of their co-laborers in the Senate, in arraigning the states of this Union for daring to go in debt? When I think of these things, and then hear these gentlemen talk of state rights, I am reminded of Robespierre haranguing the Jacobin Club on the blessings of freedom, whilst the heads of innocent victims were borne on pikes through the streets of Paris. I cannot afford to learn state rights in such a school.

Mr. Chairman, I must confess that I was not only surprised but pained at the general tenor of the speech of my friend from Virginia. In the outset of his remarks, he alluded to certain misrepresentations and suspicions which, he said, had been indulged towards him. As to

me, he knows, or he ought to know, that I am the last one in the world to do him injustice. He is "grappled to my heart with a hook of steel," too strong to be broken by any political developments here. I have hung upon his eloquence with too much rapture, I have gazed upon his brilliant and gallant career with too intense an admiration, to indulge the least censure against his course. For me to attempt to admonish him, or to criticize his conduct, would be like a raw recruit attempting to lecture an experienced general upon the art of war. Suspect him! No sir. No one suspects him; no one can. No one has any right to suspect him. His services have been too great, his devotion to the best interests of his country has been too well proven, to allow any one to suspect for a moment the purity of his motives, although we may feel grieved that a sincere conviction of duty may lead him to differ with his friends. And, sir, I must say, my feelings compel me to say, that his speech fell ominously upon my ear. And ought the gentleman to complain that his views have been the subject of conversation and conjecture? It is the highest compliment that could be paid him. We know the strength of his giant arm too well, not to feel annoyed, even at the possibility of losing his aid in carrying out the great system of reform which we have promised to the country. We know that he was one of the first who dared to "beard the Douglas in his hall and the lion in his den." We know that he risked not only his political but his personal safety, in dragging from their hiding places the foul agents of corruption, and exposing their enormities to the light of day. And will he not allow us to express our regret, our sorrow, at a prospect of a difference of opinion between him and us? It appeared to me that he travelled out of his way to attack most of the great principles under which we have marched to victory, and to which we stand pledged to the people to conform our action. Whilst bearing testimony to the utility and necessity of a National Bank, yet he says he is opposed to mooring the subject until confidence is restored. Sir, have we not advocated such an institution as the great agent for restoring confidence? Would he leave in operation, and unrepealed, the sub-Treasury, which has so long been the theme of his withering denunciation? Or would he resort temporarily to the State Bank system, which he has equally condemned? Is he for waiting until there is no commerce to foster, or no revenue to preserve?

He protested in advance against an extra session, and yet says he is for consultation and compromise. Why, then, not wait until General Harrison has had an opportunity of consulting his friends on such a step? Why furnish, in advance, our enemies with an argument against us, in case an extra session shall be found to be indispensable? He says such a measure would be unwise in the present excited state of political feeling, and tells us to go home and consult our constituents. Is there a member here who does not know the feelings and wishes of his constituents? My friend certainly does not mean to insinuate that the great political excitement through which we have just passed, was the mere effervescence of popular feeling, and not the result of calm and dispassionate conviction. If so, he has himself been deceived, for he marched in the front of the battle. Has not reform—a thorough and speedy reform—been our watchword? Has it not floated on our banners?—has it not been constantly on our lips?—has it not nerve and animated our hearts? The glory of our triumph has been, that it was the result of an impulse that came bounding from the hearts of a wronged and indignant people. We have labored under the same grievances, and been animated by the same enthusiasm, from the Arrostook to the Sabine, and from the ocean to the mountains. And never was there a representative body so well calculated to reflect the views, and carry out the wishes of their constituents, as the Congress that is to succeed us. And, after having conquered in a great battle, shall we stop short, like Hannibal at the gates of Rome, without possessing ourselves of the citadel? No, sir, no, sir. Let us press forward. Let us carry out the system of reform which we have promised to the people—a reform not only of men, but of measures. And now is the time, when the popular impulse is up, before the enemy has time to recover from his defeat; and the sooner we act, the more speedily will be the relief to the country. For if, after all the promises we have made, and all the high hopes and expectations we have excited, we now stop short, and leave to time to effect what can only be done by prompt and decisive action—if we leave the currency of the country still to suffer, the commerce to languish, the public money unprotected, the Treasury bankrupt, the places of trust and honor in the hands of political gamblers, we shall soon find that our triumph will be as short-lived as it will be barren in its fruits, and that, after all, we shall have but

"A barren sceptre in our gripe,"  
Soon "to be wrenched with an unlineal hand,  
No friend of ours succeeding."

The gentleman from Virginia said he was opposed to proscription for opinion's sake. And who is not? Yet why indulge the supposition, the probability, or even possibility, of General Harrison removing any one from office for this cause alone? I, too, am opposed to such a course; yet I believe that, if "honesty, capability, and faithfulness to the constitution" are to constitute the criterion for office, the official corps will be thoroughly reorganized; and if the opinions of my friend are not changed, he must entertain the same

views. I know he would not retain in office that band of plunderers and defrauders whose peculations he has himself so ably exposed; and, if I do not mistake his opinions, he believes a system of investigation would expose the same corruption in every branch of the public service.

My friend from Virginia, in the course of his remarks, made an allusion to my State, in reply to a playful remark of my friend and colleague, (Mr. Stanley,) which I thought a little unkind, knowing, as he said, our sensitiveness on the subject. He remarked that North Carolina had so long followed Virginia, that she now felt like an apprentice, just set free. Sir, North Carolina needs no defender here; and if she did, she would be unfortunate in having no abler advocate than myself. She disregards the reproaches and vauntings of her northern and her southern neighbors. She stands not still—whilst the rest of the Union is marching on in the career of prosperity and improvement—to deal with the vague abstractions of the one, nor does she run mad after all the wild vagaries of the other. But there she rests, calm and quiet as the surface of her eastern bays, yet firm and unshaken as her western hills. It is sufficient compliment to her to say that, whilst on the North and the South of her, the spirit of reform has been unable to contend with the demon of faction, yet, on entering her borders, the flag of freedom floats in triumph from her Atlantic beach to her mountain tops. She reposes not on the fame of her ancestors; she boasts not of their former renown. And if she has not as many bright names to adorn her history as those who revile her, she is saved the disgrace of violating their dying precepts, and dishonouring their shades. Let it be recollected that Athens was once the proudest and noblest State of Greece. All the other members of that confederacy were proud to do her honor. Yet, in process of time, she was the first to surrender her freedom to the golden bribes of Philip; whilst the Thebans, who had once been the objects of her reproach, perished nobly on the field of Chæronæa with the expiring liberties of Greece. My friend from Virginia may take the allusion and apply it at his leisure.

I will not suffer myself to indulge in any apprehensions or misgivings as to the policy of General Harrison's administration. He is the mere agent of a great popular movement. He cannot, he will not, he dare not, attempt to check the progress of that great political revolution through which we have just passed. Let him but throw himself in the current of that popular impulse, which has swept like a deluge over the land, and which now when the storm is passed, will flow on in one smooth and placid stream, until it is lost in the great ocean of national prosperity and national glory. Let him but do this, and the history of the period through which we have just come, will serve as a lesson to the tyrants in all future time, that they are not to treat with scorn the sufferings of a free and noble people.

From the New York Express.

We commend the following letter especially to our transatlantic brethren, simply remarking that in representative Governments, like England and the United States, the action of Government must mainly depend on public sentiment.

A large portion of the present generation of both countries know little personally of the horrors and crimes of war, and this fact may account, in part, for the light and careless manner so grave a subject is treated by many.

We approve of the major's temper in discussing the matter, and hope with him to live to see the great Anglo-Saxon spread far and wide, improving, as they extend, with good laws, good morals, and a general dispensation of human happiness.

Washington, March 8, 1841.

To John Bull, Esq.

Sir—I see in reading the newspapers, that you are the man most folks out of office write to, who have any business with your government in foreign matters. I did think, at first, I would send this letter to the Queen herself, so there would be no mistake about it, as I find the best way, after all, is to go right to the head of the family. But it is now going on thirteen years next grass, since I wrote a letter to any kind of women folks, and the last was to Miss Hepsy Ann Apple, who kept a school at Saco, about a little courting matter; and I tried her considerably by calling her an angel instead of an angel, and she sent me back about as sharp and sour an answer as ever a man got; there wasn't a bit of that paper that wouldn't turn'd a pan of milk as quick as a piece of runnit—and all owing to that accident in my putting an E, before an E, and she having a little crook in the back which I never thought on; but women are particular folks in such things, and if you touch 'em on a soft spot, the fat is in the fire right off—and so I said I never would try my hand in writing any on 'em a letter again; and that is the main reason why I don't send this letter to the Queen instead of to you.

I have seen considerably about this country from east of sunrise to west of sunset, and from the north where the wild geese go in summer, to the south where they pass the winter, and I have got a notion that I know pretty much how folks feel and think here about most matters; and there is no way in the world to get this knowledge, unless by tumbling about with folks, and talking politics, and farming, and steam-boating, and railroad-ing, and matters of that nature, and no man can tell exactly how things are likely to work in this country, unless he has wet his feet and watered his licker from the Penobscot to the Mississippi; and supposing you would like to get the honest notions of such a man, and seeing that there is some matters of misander, standing getting up betwixt the two countries, I thought it best to send you a letter; and that you might know it is genuine, I let my printers print it, and put my figure head at the top on't; so if one mail miscarries the next may reach you.

In reading over the newspapers and the proceedings of your Congress, I see that there is a notion in England that folks in this country want to take Canada, and to prevent this, reports say you are going to push more troops with rail roads into Canada, and are going to build war steamers on the Lakes, and also to organize troops with black faces in the West Indies, and so forth. If these reports are true, you are making about as great a mistake as if you was to put on your shirt tail end upmost, unless you want to bring on a difficulty, and if that is the case, then you are doing exactly right.

The truth of the matter is, that excepting a few unruly scamps, chiefly from Canada, along the line, there isn't a corporal's guard in all the country naturally disposed to disturb the power of Canada, much less taking possession of it; and the less able Canada was to oppose a conquest by the states, the more secure she would be from it, for our folks would go right in and help thrash out any set of scamps who should go in there to disturb the peace. But if you don't believe in this state of public feeling, and on the contrary go on and crowd in fighting folks, and build war steamers on the Lakes, our folks must do the same to keep an eye on you, and when we come to calculate the expense on't, we may come to the notion that your folks are expensive neighbors, and the best way would be to get rid of such neighbors, and then will come bad blood and fighting, and if that begins it won't end till one or t'other knocks under, and you can guess which is the one most likely to do so as well as I can. War is bad enuf between foreigners, but it is shocking unnatural and ugly between folks speaking plain English.

I see also that some of your folks in England think there is a natural animosity growing betwixt the two nations of late. If this is so it is owing mainly to yourselves, and it will keep growing just as fast as you take the measures you do to protect, as you say, "her majesty's dominions." But this animosity, if any there is, is not because Canada is English—far, if the folks along that line had any other mother tongue than English, we should have changed the boundary line long and long ago. Do you think that we would have been able to work along peaceably with neighbors whose line fence divides rivers and lakes with us—dipping in here, and cutting across there—if their mother tongue made "oui" or "si" or "ja" spell yes? See what quick work our folks made of Texas! We are chips of the old Anglo-Saxon block, and think the safest boundary line betwixt us 'and nations that don't speak plain English, is salt water. It was just so when you owned this country—there was no peace and quiet so long as the "Ous" folks owned Canada and Nova Scotia; and when at last you conquered them, the only mistake you made was in letting that lingo be spoken there in the laws. This kept up a constant inward discontent and grumbling, till a few years ago it broke out in a fresh spot, and your soldiers was set on them and cut their throats and burnt their houses, and this was considered so strange and inhuman by some of our folks near the lines, who could not see the necessity in a country of laws for this unnatural severity, that they bristled right up, by a sort of a natural animal sympathy, just as the pigs do when they hear a squeal of one of their kind caught by a gate or a dog—without stopping to inquire whose pig he is, bristles up and shows fight. This is about the amount and cause of present frontier feeling, and it seems natural to the Anglo-Saxon family, and dies a natural death as soon as the cause is explained and examined into.

I don't care to say any thing in this letter about the North Eastern boundary line, or the burning of the Caroline, or the capture and trial of McLeod, or the taking or examining our vessels on the Coast of Africa, or the Oregon claim, and things of that nature—all that is the business of the government, and they are all matters of law and treaty, and will go through that mill, and will, and must come out straight, no matter whose toes are pinched. But there is one thing I will say—that the law will have its way here, from a Justice's Court to a Supreme tribunal, and no man, or set of men can prevent it, and no nation can sue it out—it is all good old English law too. If a treaty says a line shall run thus or so—thus or so it will go—just as a deed of a farm runs. If in free countries, like England and America, folks have a right to go where they please, they may go, and if they invade other countries, and get caught, it is their look out, and they must suffer the consequences—they can't claim the law of their country to protect



them, though they may claim, if they can, animal sympathy.

Now, to show you how this work—what has been done by this country to shield the folks who got caught in Canada making war there from this side nothing. You hang some, and others you sent to Botany Bay, by the law, and that was right, presuming they had a fair trial—and we shall do the same on all occasions, and that will keep things straight—by the law—and be assured of one thing, that we shall never hang a man here, unless it is clearly shown by the law he richly deserves it—for a man has to make considerable interest here to get hanged; the nature of our folk preferring to shut him up if he is a bad man, and keep him from doing harm till he is fit to let out and get an honest living.

But to return to general matters—if you will take my advice—and it is honest, though it may not be understood—if you desire to keep peace between two important branches of the great Anglo-Saxon family, and thereby escape the scandal of a great family quarrel, (the worst of all quarrels) don't give cause of jealousy between your possessions on this continent and ours; and bear in mind that what you call protection against attack, may be considered here as intention to attack—and that may bring you for gun—and then guns want scaling occasionally—and a salute may be mistaken—4th of July, and 23d February, and 8th of January may not agree with some of your great days, and slight mistakes may lead to greater events; and our folks don't like to pay for the expense of watching neighbors. You would see this at once, if a line of boundary divided your river Thames, or cut across one of your railways, and red coats on one side and blue coats on the other.

It may be that you think that force, and the fear of being licked may keep us quiet. This would be a fatal mistake, for it would be the very thing, of all others, that would stir up strife.

I don't pretend to account for it—but such is the nature of the breed—a willing nest to fight if only to show they are not afraid of being licked; and there is no other people since the days of Adam who have shown this like the people who speak English naturally. They never were known yet (except among themselves) to agree to stop fighting because they feared they would have the worst of it; and this comes from their true religion, and true law, and their love of both beyond all other considerations.

Now, as before said, if you take my advice it is—Don't waste money in an idle protection as you call it, of your Colonies here; just keep military force enough to aid your civil authorities in executing the laws, and if such a force is required, make it militia as far as practicable. Good laws won't require much to aid them; push the common school principle, and that always makes good laws and militia too; for it creates a common interest. Give your soldiers "quarter sections" of land in Canada, and put them all on half-pay, to aid them in clearing up ground for a year or two, and they will soon become profitable citizens, instead of paid soldiers. And then what consequence is it to England's glory or England's happiness whether they choose to live under laws of their own and pay their own taxes; so long as they speak and pray in plain English, and extend the blessings of human liberty and comfort; two words that are only known to that tongue, and can't be written or clearly understood by any other. Swarms of the old live, who are ready to cavil and dispute among themselves on minor points, but in any great contest between liberty and oppression, are always true to the main cause—sound laws, liberty, and good order. This is the doctrine that should prevail at the old live. It makes no odds in what quarter of the world these swarms may go; they are part and parcel of the mother stock—and any quarrel between them and their old mother is a scandal and should be avoided if possible—for, as they prosper, so you prosper—if they fall, you may fall—and who can then tell what things shall be law. Foreigners may get upmost all the world over; and when that is the case, I, for one, if living, would just as leave be in *Araby* as anywhere else, for one place is just as unsafe as any other, when folks don't speak plain English.

This doctrine, perhaps, won't suit some folks, but the time is come to speak out truly and frankly. The Anglo-Saxon family, wherever located, must be true to themselves, to their laws, their religion, and their notion of human liberty—or foreigners may triumph. We should tell all nations to keep the peace, or we shall make them do so—and if we walk in among 'em, it is only to teach 'em English and steam power, and by common schools and other improvements put aside human oppression.

I send you with this copy of General Harrison's Inaugural address to our folks, just before he took the oath to administer, as President, the laws of the United States.

It is considered here a considerable complete document, in its way—setting forth general principles—and when Congress meets he will give his notions more particularly on matters that Congress is likely to act on.

Times here at present in the money way are not very good, owing to the fact that your country and our country both about the same time, some five years ago, took a notion to limit the power of their two respective paper money regulators—supposing it would make matters better—but the experiment proved otherwise. The new banks in both countries puff'd the bladder till it burst, and then want of confidence followed—and very high prices

fell to very low prices—and credit came down to hard currency—for credit and confidence is pretty much like steam, which can lift mighty piston rods and turn big wheels, but when a cold breath is thrown upon it and it is condensed, its power is reduced to a small quantity of cold water. But foreign nations mustn't think because your country and my country can't pay all debts in gold and silver on demand, that we are poor and can't pay debts, or fight for rights. You fought and lick'd pretty much all creation (except us) with paper money, and we can do that too on a pinch, and continue fighting and then working, till we bring our paper money to the value of gold, just as you did.

If I write you another letter, I will tell you the best and most economical way for you to spend your money in this quarter of creation—but for the present, depend on it the worst use you can make of it is to spend it on troops in Canada, or building war steamers on the Lakes, or organizing nigger regiments in the West Indies. And if you don't think so now, you will before you hear more from your obedient servant.

DOWNING,  
Major, &c. &c. &c.



### HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, March 26.

In consequence of the called session of Congress, to be held on the last Monday of May next, the Governor has issued a Proclamation, which will be found in our advertising columns, directing an election to be held on Thursday the 13th day of May next, in the districts of this state, for the election of Representatives in the next Congress of the United States. Our readers will therefore remember, that polls will be opened on Thursday the 13th day of May next, in the several election precincts in this county, for the election of a member of Congress, and not in August, as heretofore.

An adjourned meeting of the Convention for the nomination of a Whig candidate for Congress in this district will be held in this place on Saturday, (to-morrow.) We hope it will be well attended, as well from Wake and Person, as from this county. It is desirable that such nomination may be made as will be acceptable to all portions of the district. Dr. James S. Smith of this county, and Charles Manly, esq. of Wake, have been spoken of as candidates likely to succeed. Two or three other gentlemen of Wake have also been favorably spoken of. We think we can say, Orange cares not who the candidate is, so that he is a true man, and a good and sound Whig. From the tone assumed by the Standard and other kindred prints, it may plainly be perceived that an uncompromising hostility is intended to be kept up against Gen. Harrison's administration, and that every obstacle which party machinery can produce will be thrown in his way. It therefore is the more important that a Whig should be elected from this district. We have accomplished little in the election of a Whig President, unless the great measures of reform can be carried out by the election of a Whig Congress. We call, therefore, upon the Whigs of this district to make one more rally. Why ever may be the candidate, let "Union" be the watch-word; and if accompanied with that perseverance and promptness of action which becomes men conscious of their integrity, why need we doubt of success?

#### THE CALLED SESSION.

By the Proclamation of the President of the United States, which will be found below, our readers will perceive that an extra session of the Congress of the U. States will be held, to commence on the 31st of May next. This measure has been deemed necessary, because of the utterly deranged condition of the finances of the country, and the necessity of devising some means for their melioration; and because, should the sub-treasury law remain unrepaid, the difficulties will be greatly increased by the demand in specie, after the first of July, of one half of all the dues to the government; and because of the expediency of speedily carrying into effect the great principles of reform so eagerly desired by the great body of the people.

By the President of the United States of America.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas sundry important and weighty matters, principally growing out of the condition of the revenue and finances of the country, appear to me to call for the consideration of Congress at an earlier day than its next annual session, and thus

form an extraordinary occasion, such as renders necessary, in my judgment, the convening of the two Houses as soon as may be practicable, I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, convene the two Houses of Congress, to meet in the Capitol at the city of Washington, on the last Monday, being the thirty-first day, of May next. And I require the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble, in order to receive such information respecting the state of the Union as may be given to them, and to devise and adopt such measures as the good of the country may seem to them, in the exercise of their wisdom and discretion, to require.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

At the city of Washington, this seventeenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-fifth.

W. H. HARRISON.  
By the President:  
DANIEL WEBSTER,  
Secretary of State.

We observe in the last Standard a call of "many voters of Wake" for a District Convention, "for the selection of a democratic candidate for this district; as it seems to be a matter of doubt whether Dr. Montgomery will again be a candidate." It is proposed that the Convention shall meet in Raleigh on Thursday, the first day of April; and Orange and Person are requested to send delegates.

We are glad to see this disposition on the part of our opponents to dispense with the services of Dr. Montgomery. He has worked too well in the party harness at Washington to have paid sufficient regard to the interest of his constituents; and it gives us pleasure to know that they are not blind to this fact.

The Governor of the state of New York has made a demand on the Governor of Virginia for the surrender of Robert F. Curry, charged with the crime of forgery under the laws of the state of New York. The said Curry has been arrested, and is now in custody; but the Governor of Virginia, though acknowledging the obligations imposed by the constitution and laws of the United States, has suspended a compliance with the demand, until the Governor of New York shall have re-considered his refusal to comply with a previous similar demand on behalf of the state of Virginia.

The subject was brought up in the Virginia House of Delegates on Friday last, but nothing final had been determined on.

It is stated that Governor Gilmer on Saturday sent in to the Legislature his resignation of the office of Governor of the Commonwealth. The Petersburg Intelligencer says, that the last rumor from Richmond is, that in consequence of several Whigs having left Richmond for their homes, the Van Buren party in the Legislature will have sufficient strength to elect a Governor of their own party, and that it is probable their choice will fall on ex-senator Roane, or Mr. James McDowell.

We finish to-day the publication of Mr. Rayner's speech on the Treasury note bill. It is clear, forcible and eloquent, and the whole of it is worth an attentive perusal.

It is with great satisfaction we learn that the difficulty between the two distinguished senators, Messrs. Clay and King, has been satisfactorily and amicably adjusted, through the intervention of Mr. Preston. Mutual explanations were made, after which Mr. Clay rose and advanced to Mr. King, and they both cordially shook hands, amidst the loud applause of senators and spectators.

The Governor of Maryland has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature of that state on the fourth Wednesday in this month.

John W. Syme, esq. editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer, has been nominated by the Whigs to represent the town of Petersburg in the next Legislature.

Gen. Jackson visited Nashville on the 4th inst. The Nashville Union says, his general health seems to be as good as it has been for several years.

#### APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Robert C. Cornell, of New York, to be Receiver General of public money at New York, in the place of Stephen Allen, removed.

Samuel Frothingham, of Boston, to be Receiver General of public money at Boston, in the place of Isaac Hill, removed.

Richard K. Call, of Florida, to be Governor in and for the territory of Florida, in the place of Robert R. Reid, removed.

Charles B. Penrose, of Pennsylvania, to be Solicitor of the Treasury, in the place of Matthew Burchard, removed.

Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio, to be Au-

ditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, in the place of Charles K. Gardner, removed.

Paul Rossignol, to be Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Dahomey, in the state of Georgia, in the place of J. J. Singleton.

John Williamson, of Pennsylvania, to be Recorder of the General Land office, in the place of Hudson M. Garland, removed.

Solomon Van Rensselaer, to be Deputy Postmaster at Albany.

The Case of M. Leod—Major General Scott, not less distinguished as a pacificator, than, as need, as a dashing soldier, arrived here last night from Washington, on his way to the Niagara frontier, to take all proper measures to repress or repel any partizan outbreaks that might arise in the course, and by reason, of McLeod's trial at Lockport.

That trial is noticed, we believe, for this day week, not this day, as has heretofore been stated; and we hear it rumored from Washington, and we believe truly, that the Attorney-General of the United States, Mr. Crittenden, will be present at Lockport, on behalf of the United States, to take such steps as the cause may warrant.

N. Y. American.

Edwin G. Brookshire was lately executed at Huntsville, Alabama, for the murder of two boatmen on the Tennessee river. He stated, in a written confession of his crime and the circumstances attending it, that he was born in Randolph county, N. C., in the year 1811, and that his parents had removed to Kentucky, then to Tennessee, and finally settled in Alabama. He said the murder of which he had ever committed. His pecuniary concerns were desperate; and he was under the influence of liquor when he did the murder.

Greensborough Patriot.

The Wilmington Chronicle says: "Our town is infested with villains. Several recent attempts have been made to break into dwellings. On Saturday night two watches and a small sum of money were stolen from a room of a private boarding house whilst the lodgers were asleep. We warn the citizens to look well to their premises."

The highest Freshet since '96.—The late rains have swollen the Cape Fear and the Neuse to an unprecedented extent. The latter is flowing through the streets of Waynesborough, and was on the 16th within two or three feet of the rail road bridge which crosses it about three miles on this side of Waynesborough.

The Cape Fear has been constantly setting down stream for the last two or three days, and is now entirely over the peninsula which divides the North East from the North West; leaving no dam visible on Negro head point but that bordering the canal, and presenting an unbroken waste of water from the Eastern shore of the North East to the Western bank of the North West.

We have already heard of rafters of timber being broken up and swept away, and in one case of the loss a valuable negro fellow.

Winnington Advertiser.

The Inaugural.—The Richmond Star makes the following just remarks on President Harrison's Inaugural Address:

"We were highly amused with Mr. Ritchie's comments upon the Inaugural Address last Saturday. The address is simply the declaration of the Chief Magistrate, under our Constitution, of his views of that Constitution. No breath of party or prejudice stained any portion of it, but the whole is a pure dispassionate declaration, to the sentiments of which no one who loves his country can dissent in any particular. But, Mr. Ritchie inquires with indignation, why did he not do this, why did he not say that, why did he not assert one thing, why did he not repudiate another, why did he not come out at this point, and go in at that—the whole meaning, as far as we can see, being—why did he not ask Mr. Ritchie how he should write it, instead of giving his own notions of the matter. We like the paper, because it is neither Whig nor Locooco. It is a draft of our political fabric, and if the President will but sustain the Constitution as far as he can, upon the grounds there drawn, he will merit the applause of no partizan, but every good man."

From the Alexandria Gazette.

Well, after all—after the vote of twenty States against six—after a majority of upwards of one hundred thousand—after years of hard, bitter contest—after the settlement of the vexed question by the voice of the sovereign People—after all this, it seems that the Nation is not to have repose. The plan of the campaign is announced—the routed battalions of power are again marshalled in battle array—and political warfare is to be renewed. Gen. Harrison's administration is to be, nay, is, met at the threshold, at the outset, with a predetermined, systematic, fierce opposition, and that opposition is to be continued and kept up unceasingly for four years to come at least. We are to have no breathing time—no opportunity for developments—no waiting for measures—war is proclaimed in advance, and war is to be carried on with all the political means which can be used!

Fortunately, happily, for the country, this new contest is one commenced exclusively by the politicians. We do not believe, after what has just passed, that the people can be enlisted in so unjust and ungenerous assault upon the man of their choice, and the principles of reform that he is about to strive to introduce.

But let the fact be known every where, that the Nation is again to be convulsed by disappointed politicians and that, too, for their own factions, selfish purposes. Let the People see the base uses to which they are to be put by demagogues. Let them be warned to beware of suffering themselves to be deluded and deceived by those who are now to work hard for pay and plunder!

Extra Sessions.—The following Extra Sessions of Congress have called since the organization of our Government:

John Adams was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1797. He convened Congress May 16, 1797. His first annual address was delivered November 23, 1797.

Thomas Jefferson was inaugurated the 4th of March, 1801. He ordered a call session October 17, 1803.

James Madison was inaugurated the 4th of March, 1809. He convened Congress May 23, 1809, also on the 25th of May 1812.

Martin Van Buren was inaugurated the 4th of March, 1837, and convened Congress the 4th of September, 1837.

#### Weekly Almanac.

MARCH.	Sun	Sun	rise	sets	MOON'S PHASES.
25 Thursday	5	6	6	6	
26 Friday	5	53	6	7	P. M.
27 Saturday	5	52	6	8	
28 Sunday	5	51	6	9	
29 Monday	5	50	6	10	
30 Tuesday	5	49	6	11	
31 Wednesday	5	48	6	12	
	Full	14	0	3	after.
	Last	21	0	23	after.
	New	28	0	42	after.
	First	30	0	42	after.

#### SPRING STOCK FOR 1841.

##### WHOLESALE.

I AM NOW in possession of a large and well selected assortment of HATS of the various qualities, manufactured expressly for me. Having visited the different manufacturing early in January, and given out my orders, that sufficient time might be given for getting them up in a superior manner, I feel no hesitancy in inviting not only merchants who intend purchasing their Goods in the Petersburg and Richmond Markets, but also those who may pass through on their way further North, to an examination of my stock.

I have also an unusually large assortment of PALM LEAF and LEIGHORN HATS, all of which I am determined to offer on the most accommodating terms.

FRANCIS MAJOR,  
Sagamore street.

Petersburg, March 18. 65-4w

#### Hats! Hats!

##### BY WHOLESALE.

THE subscribers would inform Merchants and others, that their stock of

#### Fur, Leghorn & Palm Leaf HATS,

is now complete, embracing the usual kinds worn in Hat Establishments, and of the most approved form, which will be offered at the pos lowest sale prices. Please call and examine.

WOODHOUSE & ECKLES,  
Petersburg, Va. March 20. 65-4w

#### New Spring Goods.

VARNUM, ROBERTSON & CO.,  
Sagamore Street,  
PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.

ARE now opening a more extensive, complete, and desirable assortment of

#### Fancy & Staple Dry Goods

than they have ever had; selected with great care and under the most favorable circumstances, for wholesale and retail trade. They would respectfully ask the attention of dealers to their stock, being confident that their prices are as low, and their terms as liberal as any House in the state.

JACOB B. VARNUM,  
ROBERT C. EGGERTON,  
JOSEPH H. PALMER.

March 23. 65-3w

#### Public Sale.

ON Wednesday the 14th of next month, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the residence of the subscriber,

Corn, Wheat, Hay, Fodder,  
Young Horses, a first rate Mule, Cattle,  
Hogs, Sheep, Bacon,  
a good set of Blacksmith's Tools,  
Farming Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture,

and a variety of things unnecessary to mention. The sale to continue from day to day until all is sold. Twelve months credit will be given.

THOMAS REEVES.

March 23. 65-2w

#### Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, Prospect Hill, Bladen County, a Negro boy named TOM. He was purchased of Allen Cain, of Orange county, where he is supposed to be gone. He is very stout, and weighs about 150 pounds; has been frost bitten; has a very peculiar walk, turns his toes very much out; height about 5 feet 8 inches; answers quick when spoken to; teeth wide apart; low forehead; complexion not the blackest, though dark. Ten dollars reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail.

WM. N. WHITTED.

Prospect Hill, Bladen, March 31. 65-4w

#### Job Printing.

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

#### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

By His Excellency John M. Morehead, Governor, Captain General, and Commander in Chief in and over the State aforesaid.

WHEREAS, I have been duly informed by the Proclamation of His Excellency WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, President of the United States, that the last Monday of May next, (being the 31st day thereof,) has been fixed upon by him for the meeting of the first session of the twenty-seventh Congress of the United States: an event which renders it expedient and necessary that the Elections for the Representatives from this State in the next Congress should be held at an earlier day than the usual time of holding said elections:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested, by an act of the General Assembly of this state entitled "An act concerning the mode of choosing Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States," (Revised Statutes of N. C. chapter 73d.) and to the end that the freemen of this state may be duly represented in the next Congress, at its first session commencing as aforesaid, I do issue this my Proclamation, hereby commanding all Sheriffs and other returning officers of the several counties composing each Congressional district, to cause polls to be opened and kept, and elections to be held, for Representatives to the next Congress of the United States, on Thursday the thirteenth day of May next, at the places established by law in their respective counties, for holding said elections. And I do further command and require said Sheriffs, and other returning officers, to meet for the purpose of comparing the polls, at the times and places prescribed by law for that purpose. And I do, by this my Proclamation, further require the freemen of this state, to meet in their respective counties, at the time aforesaid, and at the places established by law, then and there to give their votes for representatives in the next Congress.

In testimony whereof I have caused the great seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this the twenty second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-fifth.

J. M. MOREHEAD.

By the Governor  
Ja T. LITTLEJOHN, P. Sec'y.  
March 24. 65-3w

#### Equity Sales.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Orange, made at March term, 1841, on the petition of John Wyatt, ex parte, I shall offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at the store of Eli Murray & Co., on Saturday the 15th day of May next, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, one of 130 acres, and one of 351 acres. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

March 23. 65-4w

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Orange, made at March term, 1841, on the petition of the Heirs of Chas. F. George, I shall offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at the store of Wm. N. Pratt on Saturday the 8th of May next, the following tracts of Land:

One in Wake county, known as Goodwin's Cross Road, containing about 130 acres.

One other tract called the Brassfield Tract, containing about 570 acres, in Wake county.

One other of about 60 acres, in Wake county.

One tract in Orange county, whereon the said Chas. F. George resided at the time of his death, containing about 300 acres.

One other tract of about 50 acres, called the Redding George Tract.

A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

March 23. 65-4w

#### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

##### Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1841.

Petition of George Hoffines and others, against

Lucretia and Molly Farmer.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Lucretia Farmer and Molly Farmer, defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, in the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, this cause will be set down for hearing and heard ex parte.

Witness, James Webb, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, the second Monday of March, 1841.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

Price Adv. 50 Cts. 65-

#### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

##### Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1841.

Nathaniel M. Carrington and wife, against

Durall Mangum and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Durall Mangum, James Adams and Clara his wife, and Arthur Mangum, defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, in the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, this cause will be set down for hearing and heard ex parte.

Witness, James Webb, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, the second Monday of March, 1841.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

Price Adv. 50 Cts. 65-

#### Moffat's Life Pills,

##### AND

#### PHENIX BITTERS,

Just Received and for Sale at this Office.





WHAT SHALL I BRING THEE, MOTHER?  
"I require nothing of thee," said a mother  
As her innocent son, when bidding him fare-  
well, "but that thou wilt bring back your pre-  
sent contentment."

"What shall I bring thee, mother mine?  
What shall I bring to thee?  
Shall I bring thee jewels, that turn and shine  
In the depths of the shadowy sea?

Shall I bring thee a garland of wild flowers,  
By the wandering world entwined,  
Whose leaves can cover a thousand cares,  
And smile o'er a clouded mind?

Shall I bring thee deep and sacred stores  
Of knowledge, the high and free,  
That thrill the heart on the hallowed shore  
Of classic Italy?"

Then art the gem I prize,  
And the richest gem in that fearful sea  
Will be where thy vessel lies.

The wreath the hero loves is won  
By the life-blood of the brave;  
And his brow must lose, ere it win the crown,  
The smile that money gave.

Dearest is each of the volume's wealth  
That opens the lamp at night,  
While the fairer ray of hope and health  
Goes out by the sickly light.

Bring me that innocent brow, my boy;  
Bring me that shadowless eye;  
Bring me the tone of tender joy  
That breathes in the last "good bye."

### Attention!

First Light Infantry Company, attached  
to the 47th Regiment of North Caro-  
lina Militia.

YOU are ordered and commanded to appear  
at Hillsborough, on the 10th day of April  
next, at 11 o'clock, near the Episcopal Church,  
with your arms and equipments according to  
law, and in full uniform, with six rounds of  
powder, for drill muster and court martial.

By order of the Captain,  
WM. DICKSON, O. S.  
N. B. Captain Richard's Company will meet  
with us on that day.

### Equity Sale.

By virtue of a decree of  
the Court of Equity, made at  
March Term, 1841, shall offer  
for sale, on credit of twelve  
months on Saturday the 24th day of April  
next, before the store of N. J. King & Co., in  
the village of Chapel Hill, the HOUSE AND  
LOT belonging to the heirs at Law of the  
late Wm. McCauley. Bond and security will  
be required from the purchaser. Sale at 12  
o'clock.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.  
March 16.

### Strayed or Stolen.

From the stable of the sub-  
scriber, on Saturday night, the  
13th inst. a sorrel MARE, blind  
in the left eye. No other par-  
ticular mark is recollected, as the  
mare had been but a week in my possession.  
A suitable reward will be given for her delivery  
to the subscriber, and any information re-  
specting her will be thankfully received.

THOMAS CAPE.  
March 17.

### To Contractors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the building  
of a bridge across Morgan's Creek, at  
McClellan's Mill, will be let out to the lowest  
bidder, on the premises, on Saturday the 10th  
day of April next. Specifications will be made  
known on that day.

MATTHEW McCAULEY,  
GOODMAN NEVILL,  
THOMAS HOGAN,  
ELWY NUNN,  
WESLEY SNIPES.  
March 18.

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned would respectfully  
inform their friends, and the public  
generally, that they intend to withdraw  
from the mercantile business; they would  
therefore request those indebted to them,  
to call and close their accounts by Cash  
or Note.

They would also avail themselves  
of this opportunity of expressing their sin-  
cere thanks for the very liberal support  
given them whilst in business.

They have still on hand a good  
assortment of

### Dry Goods,

and other articles in their line, which  
they wish to dispose of for cash, or on a  
short credit to punctual dealers.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.  
March 3.

**Bargains! Bargains!!  
GOODS AT COST!!**

THE subscriber wishing to move back  
to his farm again, and desiring to  
close his business in this place before  
leaving it, will sell his Stock of Goods,  
by the piece or pattern, to suit the pur-  
chaser, at WHAT THEY COST DELIVERED  
HERE. The Goods are all new, and a  
great many of them desirable. Call and  
examine before spending your cash else-  
where, and you shall not be disappointed.  
All persons indebted will please  
call and settle their dues, as I intend re-  
maining here no longer than compelled  
by my business.

R. NICHOLS.  
February 10.

### For Sale,

20 Boxes CANDLES,  
in Paper SALT,  
And a general assortment of CANNERS,  
By PARKER & NELSON.  
October 8.

### PROPOSALS For publishing, in the town of Milton, N. C., a weekly Newspaper, to be called the MILTON CHRONICLE.

THE undersigned, at the solicitation of nu-  
merous gentlemen, (of both political par-  
ties,) is prompted to issue proposals for pub-  
lishing a Newspaper under the foregoing title.  
The would state, in the outset, that he is a prac-  
tical printer—has had some experience in con-  
ducting a paper—and that his present object  
is employment for himself and support for his  
family.

He does not deem it necessary to go into a  
long and elaborate statement of what the pa-  
per shall be, remembering the truth, that  
"the proof of the pudding is in the eating."  
It will be devoted to Morality, (also, that mo-  
rality should need the aid of the press in this  
enlightened age,) Literature, Politics, Agri-  
culture, the News of the day, both at home and  
abroad—Amusement.

"Dreams—magic terrors—spells of mighty  
power—  
Witches, and ghosts, who rove at midnight  
hour!"

Each number is designed to contain a fabu-  
lar statement of the Milton, Danville, Clarksville,  
and Petersburg Markets, regularly ex-  
tended and corrected, which farmers and traders  
will find important to their interests.

The location of Milton, and the intelligence,  
wealth and liberality of the surrounding coun-  
try, would seem to justify the belief that a pa-  
per, if well conducted, would be sustained.  
The excitement incident to a warmly contested  
election, has abated; the storm cloud, so sur-  
charged with electric fire, and once a min-  
ute of danger to our political prosperity and  
happiness, has whirled its lightning javelins  
against the ramparts of our institutions, and  
passed away; yet, thank heaven, such is their  
peculiar nature that they have survived the  
conflict, though somewhat sickened by the jars  
and the convulsive throes of party rage. It is  
therefore thought that a paper (although taking  
a decided stand in politics) devoted to the pros-  
perity and interest of the section of country in  
which it is located—one that should be a Chron-  
icle of the News of the day—would meet the  
wishes of this community better than one of  
a strictly and exclusively partisan character.  
How far this is the case, the undersigned is not  
prepared to say, and the success of these pro-  
posals must alone determine.

In regard to the politics of the undersigned,  
brevity (which should never be overlooked in  
an address of this kind,) precludes a detailed  
synopsis of their peculiar nature. Hence, he  
will only remark that the principles set forth  
by Jefferson and Madison in '98-'99, are his  
principles; they form his "text book," they  
shall be sustained and defended whenever as-  
sailed, or assailed from whatever quarter.  
Perhaps the reader, unacquainted with the  
undersigned, has suffered his curiosity to  
rise on tip-toe, by this time, to know his "po-  
sition" during the last Presidential contest. He  
marched under that banner which floated in  
victory last November—a victory which he  
fondly hopes will result in restoring the Gov-  
ernment to its pristine purity. If, however,  
these hopes are not realized, the "dilemma"  
of the undersigned is not a "dilemma" of  
Reform! indelibly inscribed on his forehead.  
Thus he marched; nor did "British gold," nor  
American "gold," nor "Bank influence," nor  
"charm of office," nor any thing save that  
which God implanted in his bosom, direct his  
steps; he was actuated by an honest heart, his  
best reason, genuine patriotism, and a con-  
science conscious of its rectitude. Thus march-  
ing on, he never for a moment thought those  
who rallied under another and somewhat dif-  
ferent banner were influenced by any other than  
the purest and most patriotic motives; he pur-  
sued to think them his country's enemy. Parties  
may exist under any government, and yet all  
be friends to one and the same government.  
Now, the American people from a multiplicity  
of local causes, are divided into two factions,  
yet all appreciate "one Constitution—one  
Union—one Government—one common desti-  
ny." Look at the week disciples of Christi-  
anity, for example. They differ with regard to  
the mode of worship, still their object is a united  
one. But some men are so completely har-  
dened with party prejudice, that they refuse to  
ride them "rough shod, booted and spurred";  
influenced by a blind and infuriated party  
zeal, they justify party in all its mad and  
rancorous acts, and condemn it in nothing; so  
rabid, indeed, do some men suffer party spirit  
to make them, that, frequently, it is permitted  
to sunder the golden ties of friendship between  
man and man; forsooth, many men are so big-  
otted that they will not even support or read a  
Newspaper, because its politics and their are  
not exactly similar. How astonishing! how  
lamentable is the fact. All this is evidently  
wrong—it is uncharitable, unchristian, and  
smacks of pusillanimity—it is an evil which  
the good sense of the American people must  
crush, or this happy form of Government will  
decay and perish under its poisonous fangs.

The undersigned has said thus much about  
party spirit, because it will be his object, if not  
his duty, to check its rapid strides, as far as  
it may be in his power, and restore it to its pro-  
per bounds. And although he will give his  
humble support to the leading measures of the  
Whig party, he will, with a manly independence,  
censure where he may think censure  
due. His motto will be, "Willing to praise,  
but not afraid to blame." But enough—  
the length of this hastily composed and imperfect  
address is already far beyond its original de-  
sign.

TERMS.—The MILTON CHRONICLE will  
be neatly printed and regularly mailed to sub-  
scribers at Two dollars and Fifty cents only,  
per year, if paid in three months after the re-  
ceipt of the first number; otherwise Three dol-  
lars.

C. N. B. EVANS.  
Milton, March 3.

### Union Eclipse.

This splendid station, and  
son of American Eclipse, seven  
years old this spring, in the vigor  
of life, will make his third, and  
perhaps last, season in Orange  
county, N. C. this spring, one third of his time  
at his own stable, sixteen miles northwest of  
Hillsborough, on the 10th of March, at Col. Nicholas Al-  
bright's, near Judge Riffin's mill; the other  
third at Henry Fogleman's, rag. For his char-  
acter as a foal getter, we refer you to his  
colts, many of which are now one and two  
years old. He will be let to mares at twelve  
dollars the season. For further particulars in  
reference to pedigree, genuineness of blood,  
&c., see hand bills.

J. G. WALKER.  
WM. CRAWFORD.  
February 16.

The North Carolina Standard will copy  
the above for one month, and forward the ac-  
count to this office.

### Press for Sale.

BEING desirous of embarking in another  
business, I now offer the establishment  
of the Wilmington Advertiser for sale.  
I do not know of a more eligible situation  
for persons desirous of embarking in the print-  
ing business, than Wilmington, North Caro-  
lina.

Terms accommodating. Applications must  
be post paid.

F. C. HILL.  
Wilmington, Nov. 17.

### Black-smith's Shop.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old  
customers and the public generally, that  
he has again established himself at his old  
stand in Hillsborough, where he is ready to  
execute any work in his line with neatness and  
dispatch. He flatters himself that he cannot  
be excelled in shoeing of Horses. Just call  
and give him a trial.

JOHN HORNER.  
February 20.

### Goods! Goods! Goods! NEW AND CHEAP!!

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.  
WOULD respectfully inform their friends  
and customers that they are receiving  
and opening

A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**GOODS,**  
suitable for the season,

which they now offer for sale, on their usual  
accommodating terms, consisting in part of

Black,  
Blue,  
Invisible Green, } CLOTHS.  
Drab,  
Mixed,  
Black,  
Drab, and } CASSIMERES.  
Fashionable,  
SATINETTS, assorted colors and qua-  
lities.

Satin,  
Silk, and } VESTINGS.  
Fashionable Winter,  
French,  
German, and } MERINOES.  
English,  
Plain, }  
Figured, } MOUSSELINS DE  
Black and } LANE.  
Black & Lead,  
Plaid, Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, and  
plaid and striped Bonnet Ribbons, Flan-  
nels, Blankets, plaid Linsey, brown and  
bleached Domestic, Boys' and Men's  
Caps, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery,  
Tin Ware, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

October 14.

### Boot and Shoe Store AND MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber, having purchased the entire  
stock of William H. Brown & Co., could  
respectfully inform the public, that he intends  
carrying on the business in all its various  
branches. All work put into his hands will be  
neatly and expeditiously executed, as he has  
for its execution first rate materials and first  
rate workmen. And he hopes, by a faithful at-  
tention to his business, to receive a liberal  
share of public patronage.

To supply the wants of the community in his  
line of business, he has also purchased

A LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF  
**Northern Boots & Shoes;**  
and intends keeping a supply of these articles  
constantly on hand. His assortment consists  
principally of the following articles:

Gentlemen's fine Boots, first quality.  
Do. Do. second do.  
Do. Do. third do.  
Boys' Boots, of various qualities.  
Men's Shoes, do.  
Men's Shoes, do.  
Do. Leather Over-shoes.  
Do. India Rubber do.  
Stout Brogans, for Men and Boys.  
Boys' fine Shoes, of various qualities.  
Ladies' Quilted Boots, a new and super-  
ior article.

Do. fine Slippers, turnrounds.  
Do. do. springs.  
Do. do. thick soled.  
Do. Baskins, thin soled.  
Do. do. thick soled.  
Do. Morocco Jefferson-ties.  
Do. Seal-skin do.  
Do. Seal-skin Booties.  
Do. Leather do.  
Misses' Morocco do.  
Do. do. Slippers, thick soled.  
Do. do. do. thin soled.  
Ladies' India Rubber Over-shoes.  
Children's Shoes, of various qualities  
and colors, &c. &c.

It is deemed unnecessary to enumerate all  
the various kinds and qualities in the assort-  
ment. The assortment is complete, and hav-  
ing been pretty well selected by the sub-  
scriber, are believed to be such as will do good  
service. So those who wish to purchase good  
Boots and Shoes, or Gaiters, Boots and Shoes,  
or Boots and Shoes of any kind, are requested  
to call on the subscriber.

WM. H. BROWN.  
January 13.

### NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform  
the public, that they have just received  
from New York,

A handsome assortment of  
**GOODS,**  
embracing all articles usually brought to this  
market, which they purpose to sell low for  
cash.

MEBANE & TURNER.  
June 17.

### Blooded Stock.

MY full blooded ENGLISH BULL is now  
in good health, and he will be kept at  
my Barn Yard in Hillsborough, and will serve  
Cows at five dollars each. I have some Eng-  
lish Stock I would sell.

JOISAH TURNER.  
January 19.

### Good Second-hand Sulkey FOR SALE.

A NEWARK-BUILT SULKEY on elliptical  
springs. It has lately been thoroughly  
repaired; and for use is almost as good as new.  
It cost \$180. The owner, having no use for  
it, will take half that sum for it and the har-  
ness. Inquire at this office.

January 27.

### Black-smith's Shop.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old  
customers and the public generally, that  
he has again established himself at his old  
stand in Hillsborough, where he is ready to  
execute any work in his line with neatness and  
dispatch. He flatters himself that he cannot  
be excelled in shoeing of Horses. Just call  
and give him a trial.

JOHN HORNER.  
February 20.

### NEW Fall and Winter GOODS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of our  
friends and customers, to a stock of  
Goods now receiving and opening, just from  
New York. We will not attempt to flatter,  
but invite those wishing to purchase to call,  
and let our acts speak instead of words.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES,  
Superior wool dyed Black CLOTHS,  
Do. do. Blue do.  
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.  
Heavy double mill'd Drab Cloth, for Overcoats  
Do. do. Grey do.  
Do. do. Beaver do.  
Do. do. Pilot do.

Cassimeres, Vestings, Sateen,  
Striped and plain Linsey, Kersey,  
Super White and Green Makinaw Blankets  
Duffle and twilled do.  
Blanket and Cloth Over Coats,  
Ladies' Cloaks, Plaid Shawls, Hanger-  
chiefs,

White, Red and Green Flannels,  
Green Baize, Oil Cloth,  
French and English Merinoes,  
Plain, Black, and Figured Mouselin de  
Lane.

French, English and American Prints,  
Black and Blue black Bombazines,  
Black and Colored Silks,  
Plain and Chequered Muslin,  
Worked Collars and Scarfs,  
Florence and Straw Braid Bonnets,  
New Style Hoods, Flowers,  
Bonnet Ribbons, Edgings, Laces, &c. &c.

ALSO,  
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone  
Ware,  
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,  
Hardware and Cutlery,  
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,  
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,  
Rice and Ground Ginger,  
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,  
White Lead, Prussian Blue,  
Crome Green, Crock Yellow, and other  
Paints, &c. &c.

PARKER & NELSON.  
October 22.

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
February Term, 1841.

Stephen Norton, Adm'r.  
vs.  
Stephen Norton, Samuel Bar-  
ton, William Barton, Fanny  
Barton, James Carroll and  
Mary his wife, Abraham Crab  
tree and Mary his wife.

Petition to sell  
Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court,  
that Stephen Norton, William Barton, Ja-  
mes Carroll, and Mary his wife, are not inhabi-  
tants of this state: It is ordered that publica-  
tion be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Re-  
corder, that unless they appear at the next term  
of this Court, to be held at the court house in  
Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday in May next,  
and answer, that the petition will be taken pro  
confesso and heard ex parte.

J. TAYLOR, Clerk.  
Price of Adv. \$4. 50.

### PRACTICE OF THE LAW.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER, of Milton, N.  
C., would respectfully inform his friends  
and the public that he intends for the future  
to devote himself (almost exclusively) to the  
Practice of the law, and will attend the Superi-  
or and County Courts of Wake, Orange, Per-  
son and Caswell counties, and also the Fed-  
eral Court at Raleigh. He will receive claims  
for collection due in any part of North Caro-  
lina, or the counties of Pennsylvania and Hal-  
fax, Virginia. Business of any kind entrusted  
to his management shall be faithfully and dili-  
gently attended to.

REFERENCES.  
D. W. Stone, esq., and Alfred Jones, esq.,  
Raleigh, N. C.  
Thomas Clancy, esq. P. M. and Maj. James  
M. Palmer, Hillsborough, N. C.  
Samuel Watkins, and Martin F. Huntington,  
Milton, N. C., Feb. 24.

### PROSPECTUS OF THE Western Carolina Tem- perance Advocate.

A monthly paper, devoted to the Temperance  
Reform, published at Asheville, N. C.  
Edited by D. R. McAnally.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was  
held at this place early in September, re-  
solved on publishing a paper of the above title  
and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson  
and D. R. McAnally to conduct it. From the  
many pressing engagements Dr. Dickson al-  
ready has, he deems it impracticable for him  
to be recognized as one of the editors, though  
he will cheerfully use all his influence other-  
wise, to promote its interest; the subscriber  
therefore, in obedience to the wishes of the con-  
vention, proceeds to issue this prospectus in his  
own name, with a hope that he will be aided  
in the undertaking by all the friends of the  
temperance cause throughout the country, and  
that the paper may soon have an extensive cir-  
culation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you  
we make a most earnest appeal!—while thou-  
sands upon thousands of dollars are annually  
expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race  
track, or grocery—while no pains are spared,  
the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and  
no labor deemed too severe to advance the in-  
terests of political aspirants, can you not do  
something in a cause that must be dear to ev-  
ery true patriot, philanthropist, and Christian?  
Recollect there are but few, very few, such  
papers in all the Southern country. The west-  
ern part of North Carolina, the western part  
of Virginia, and the eastern part of Tennessee  
particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and  
it is for you now to say whether they shall  
have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by  
the Convention will make it necessary that a  
large number of subscribers be had before the pub-  
lication of the first number can be justified.  
Should the subscription be deemed sufficient  
the first number will be issued early in January  
next.

TERMS.—The Western Carolina Temperance  
Advocate will be published on a medium  
sheet in quarto form, each number making  
eight pages, and will be furnished to subscrib-  
ers at the very low price of fifty cents a copy.  
Single copies are taken, the payment to be  
made invariably upon the reception of the  
first number.

Postmasters, editors or publishers of  
papers, and all Ministers of the gospel, are au-  
thorized agents.

All papers friendly to the cause, will please  
give the above a few insertions.

### Job Printing, EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

### Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines

THESE Medicines are in-  
debted for their name to their  
manifest and sensible action  
in purifying the springs and  
channels of life, and ending  
them with renewed tone and  
vigor. In many hundred re-  
cited cases which have been  
made public, and in almost every species of  
disease to which the human frame is liable, the  
happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and  
PINKETTS BITTERS have been gratefully and  
publicly acknowledged by the persons bene-  
fited, and who were previously unacquainted  
with the beautifully philosophical principles  
upon which they are compounded, and upon  
which they consequently act.

THE LIFE MEDICINES recommend them-  
selves in diseases of every form and descrip-  
tion. Their first operation is to loosen from  
the coats of the stomach and bowels, the vari-  
ous impurities and crudities constantly settling  
around them, and to remove the hardened fa-  
eces which collect in the convolutions of the  
small intestines. Other medicines only parti-  
ally cleanse these, and leave such clogging  
masses behind as to produce habitual costive-  
ness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diar-  
rhea, with its imminent dangers. The fact is  
well known to all regular anatomists, who ex-  
amine the human bowels after death; and hence  
the prejudice of these well informed men a-  
gainst quick medicines, or medicines prepared  
and heralded to the public by ignorant persons.

The second effect of the Life Medicines is to  
cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by  
this means the liver and the lungs, the health-  
ful action of which entirely depends upon the  
regularity of the urinary organs. The blood,  
which takes its red color from the agency of the  
liver and the lungs before it passes into the  
heart, being thus purified by them, and nour-  
ished by food coming from a clean stomach,  
courses freely through the veins, renews every  
part of the system, and triumphantly mounts  
the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have  
been thoroughly tested, and pronounced  
a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatu-  
lency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of  
Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Rest-  
lessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Langour  
and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhea,  
Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheuma-  
tism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel,  
Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy,  
Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions,  
and Red Complexions.

Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and  
other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas,  
Salt Rheum, Common Colds and  
Influenza, and various other complaints  
which afflict the human frame. In Fever  
and Ague, particularly, the Life Medi-  
cines have been most eminently success-  
ful; so much so that in the Fever and  
Ague districts Physicians almost univer-  
sally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients  
is to be particular in taking the Life Medi-  
cines strictly according to the directions. It is not  
by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he  
himself may say in his favor, that he hopes  
to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a  
fair trial.

Moffat's Medical Manual;  
designed as a Domestic Guide to Health.  
This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat,  
375 Broadway, New York, has been published  
for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr.  
Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found  
highly interesting to persons seeking health. It  
treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes  
thereof. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's  
agents generally.

These valuable Medicines are  
for sale at the Office of the Hillsbo-  
rough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, Agent.  
May 20.

### Cabinet-Making.

THE subscriber, grateful for the patronage  
heretofore received, would respectfully  
inform his friends and the public generally,  
that he has newly fitted up his establishment,  
with a great many conveniences, that will en-  
able him to execute work in a superior style  
and with more expedition than heretofore; and  
he now offers his services to the public, with  
the determination that no pains shall be spared  
to give general satisfaction.

FURNITURE,  
of all kinds, will be made in the neatest style,  
of Mahogany, Walnut, and other pre-  
cious Woods.

He will endeavor to keep on hand an assort-  
ment of Furniture, among which will be BED-  
STEADS of the cheapest and best quality,  
with slats of the most durable wood, in imi-  
tation of Mahogany, Rosewood, or other con-  
venient material. Persons wishing to buy, will do well to call,  
as they will be sold on very reasonable terms.  
All repairing or varnishing will be thank-  
fully received, and promptly attended to.  
Orders requiring haste, will be executed with  
all possible despatch.

HENRY EVANS.  
February 3.

### Corn! Corn! Corn!

THE subscriber wishes to purchase FIVE  
HUNDRED BARRELS OF CORN.

J. S. SMITH.  
January 13.

### Wanted,

IN exchange for Dry Goods—BEES-  
WAX, TALLOW, FEATHERS,  
and FLAXSEED.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.  
December 16.

### Coach Making.

THE subscribers, having established a Coach  
Shop in the town of Hillsborough, would  
respectfully inform their friends and the public  
generally, that they are prepared to make

Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys,  
Carriages, &c.

Persons wishing such articles would do well  
to call on them, as they have on hand a good  
supply of timber and are ready to execute  
work with despatch.

Wagons and Carriages of all kinds re-  
paired at the shortest notice.

HENRY N. WORKMAN, & Co.  
February 17.

### Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale,  
PINE SHINGLES.

JAMES S. SMITH.  
April 8.

### For Sale,

A first rate Milch COW  
and CALF.